

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

mate of the leaders in the affair of 1848 is not flattering, though he has good words for Cavaignac and pity for poor Lamartine. The weakness of the "Provisional Government" belonged, as he describes it, equally to the want of principle in the men and the want of truth in their system. He passes very lightly over their good acts, and exposes triumphantly their numerous blunders. Their mistakes are the foil and contrast to the providential successes of the great man who rose by their divisions and follies. There is a good deal of artistic skill in M. Granier's story of the President's warfare with the Assembly, and his personal vanity, which is not often obtruded, appears occasionally in the citation of his own articles from the "Pouvoir," as evidence of his influence in helping on the inevitable Empire. It will be hard if so timely a service shall not win a substantial reward from the lucky adventurer, who finds himself in this history to be all a monarch and half a saint.

9. — The Convert, or Leaves from my Experience. By O. A. Brownson. New York: Edward Dunigan and Brother. 1857. 12mo. pp. 462.

In this volume Mr. Brownson professes to give an accurate account of the progress and development of his spiritual life. The story, told in a simple and unadorned, though nervous and powerful style, is very interesting. It is a story of repeated changes, of successive religious experiments, yet of a steady logical process, ending in that repose of faith which seems to be the joy of all who, after many struggles, find refuge at last in the Romish Church. The tone is apologetic, but not of that apology which asks excuse for any errors or short-comings. It is frank, manly, and confident, — a statement of reasons rather than a deprecation of blame.

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Brownson's speculations in metaphysics, theology, or politics, no one can deny that as a writer he is entitled to very high praise. To conduct, almost single-handed, for nearly twenty years, a quarterly journal which has dealt so ably with such various and abstruse topics, is in itself a remarkable achievement. The volumes of his Review, alone, bear emphatic testimony to his literary industry. No quarterly journal, moreover, has been more carefully edited. There are no marks of looseness, or haste, or superficial criticism, and there is almost entire freedom from the common tricks of rhetoric. Mr. Brownson strives only to present his idea as clearly as possible, to press his argument with all proper earnestness; and never

seeks applause for the manner which is not due to the matter. Unfortunately, he does not here succeed; and many who have no sympathy with his opinions delight in his masculine and racy diction, and admire the structure of his ingenious reasoning, even while they reject both its premises and its conclusions.

Besides the story of his own life, this volume gives numerous incidental sketches of the most distinguished religious and philosophical thinkers under whose influence the author has come. Cousin, Le Roux, St. Simon, Elhanan Winchester, Hosea Ballou, Robert Owen, Fanny Wright, Theodore Parker, Dr. Channing, all come in for a share of Mr. Brownson's honest strictures.

In the concluding chapter of the volume, Mr. Brownson ventures to point out some faults in the method and habits of his brethren in the Church which he defends so warmly. He finds, however, much more to praise than to censure. The most sensitive critic will hardly take umbrage at such mild and loving reproof. The Church of Rome has made within this generation many valuable converts; but none more valuable can be named, whether from the ranks of rationalism, or the halls of Oxford, than the author of this autobiography. It will be well if his co-religionists give ear to his counsel.

10. — The Works of Horace, with English Notes. By the Rev. A. J. Macleane, M. A., Head-Master of King Edward's School, Bath. Revised and Edited by Reginald H. Chase, A. M. Cambridge: John Bartlett. 1856. pp. 588.

We do no more than justice to this admirable edition of Horace, when we say that it is not only the best available edition for general use in our colleges and schools, but the best beyond comparison. It is a republication of Macleane's smaller edition of Horace, which was intended especially for use in schools, with the addition of other matter taken from Macleane's larger edition. The additions consist chiefly of the arguments to the Odes and Epodes, which are especially important to the young student in enabling him to keep the connection of thought, which he is so apt to lose by dwelling for a long time upon a single clause or word. Indeed, we regret that the limits of the work did not admit of the introduction of the arguments to the Satires and Epistles, where they would be especially useful, and that not to the tyro alone. Macleane's commentary is admirable, consisting of short notes upon every phrase needing explanation, and not of a few long dis-